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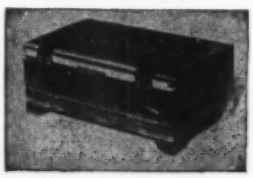

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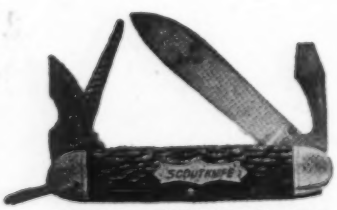

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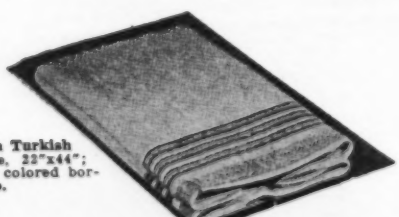

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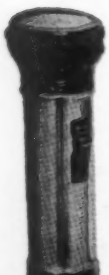

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College and School News

Hampton Institute cancelled its mid-year examinations and used the period to train its 1,500 students and staff members in at least one of the 25 vital civilian defense jobs named by Mayor LaGuardia's office.

Abandoning its English department, Hampton has set up a "Communications Center" to help students communicate effectively via both written and spoken word, and has revamped courses in writing, speech, dramatics and literature. The Center is uniquely housed and is staffed by specialists. There are radio studios, discussion rooms, a writing laboratory, and several staff offices, each with distinctive, home-like design, and decorated by students of the art department.

To sustain civilian morale, **Bennett College** has inaugurated a series of radio broadcasts which include talks each Thursday night by faculty members, with background music by the Bennett College choir. In a recent statement President David D. Jones said, "Bennett College will do its utmost to support the nation's all-out efforts for defense."

Bennett announces that fifty per cent of the young women who have graduated from the college since it became a woman's institution are now married. A number of Bennett graduates are making their mark as careerists.

In mid-November **West Virginia State College** resumed its broadcasting over Station WCHS, Charleston, W. Va., Classic and lighter music have been dispensed by the A Cappella choir, the Girls' Octette, Miss Marcia Bohee, the Men's Glee Club, Prof. Joseph W. Grider and the West Virginia State College Strings.

The **Atlanta University School of Social Work** has become the fourth largest in the country irrespective of race, from the viewpoint of enrollment, according to a report just issued from the headquarters of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. It

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was the fifth largest last year, being only exceeded in student size by the Schools of Social Work of the University of Chicago, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia University (with which the New York School of Social Work is now affiliated) and Western Reserve University. This year the Atlanta School of Social Work passed Pennsylvania which was fourth last year. There are 38 schools in the Association. Atlanta has a full-time student enrollment of 130. Forrester B. Washington is the able Director.

Walter R. Chivers, professor of sociology at **Morehouse College**, has been invited to serve as contributing editor to the Dictionary of Sociology, soon to be published by the Philosophical Library, a publishing house with headquarters in New York. Editor of the Dictionary will be Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor of sociology at New York University. Mr. Chivers recently spent a year at New York University as a University Fellow in the department of sociology.

Recently President Edgar H. Goold, of **St. Augustine's College**, appointed a student-faculty committee on Civilian Morale and Defense, with Dr. John Hope Franklin, head of the history department, as chairman. The committee is arranging for forums and discussion groups, available to students and citizens of the community, for the purpose of understanding the world situation, the background and issues of the war, and America's place in the war and the peace to follow. The committee was formed immediately after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Howard University boasts of being the first Negro school to have a student appear on the Fred Allen program. Howard is one of the 39 American colleges and universities to be honored on this weekly radio program. The most talented Howard University student is being selected to participate in the radio show on Wednesday night, March 25th. The student will be given ten minutes of the one-hour program to display his talents, and will receive an all-expense sightseeing trip in New York and $200.

Howard is offering $5,000 in scholarships to worthy high school seniors in national competitive scholarship examinations to be held in twenty-five states. These began on January 8 at Howard High School in Wilmington, Del., and will continue in various sections of the country until May 25, according to James N. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of the university. Mr. Nabrit will

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furnish particulars about the examinations and scholarships.

[Note: A considerable number of Negro schools and colleges are seldom represented in this monthly digest of activities. It is urged that *all* educational institutions send in news. All news should reach THE CRISIS before the 5th of each month.—EDITOR.]

Don't Delay

A trip to California is not something to be arranged overnight. The 33rd annual NAACP conference meets in Los Angeles July 14–19. Unless conditions change greatly, there will be no cancellation or change of place. Branches should plan now to send delegates.

New Baton Rouge Business

Leading business, professional and tradesmen of the city of Baton Rouge, La., have recently united to form the Service Mercantile Co., Inc., to sell groceries and other supplies to themselves and their race. They showed the real spirit of cooperation during the Christmas holidays when they all volunteered a day's work in order to save time and funds in the paving of the ground in the front of their newly constructed $4000 building at 1401 East Boulevard Street. Among those who did work with the shovel, wheelbarrow, hoe and other implements of common labor were Dr. George Butler, prominent druggist and president of the concern; Attorney J. E. Perkins who engineered the legal work of the corporation; William Baker, slated as the manager for the new concern; John Williams, contractor; Willie Decuir, prominent plasterer and others. Officers of the company aside from the president are Prof. W. W. Stewart, vice-president; Horatio C. Thompson, secretary; and G. Leon Netterville, treasurer. The new concern which just opened is in a section of the city thickly populated with Negroes. Practically all of the leaders of the city hold stock in the new corporation.

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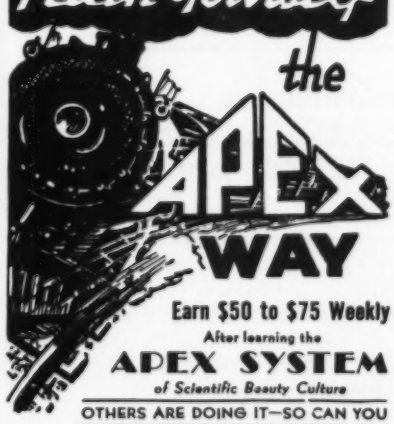

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Volume 49, No. 2 *Whole No. 374*

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The Crisis was founded in 1910 and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is published monthly at 69 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., by The Crisis Publishing Co., Inc., Dr. Louis T. Wright, president; Walter White, secretary; and Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, treasurer. The subscription price is $1.50 a year or 15¢ a copy. Foreign subscriptions $1.75. The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while The Crisis uses every care, it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879, and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.

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NEXT MONTH

A goodly section of the March issue will be devoted to a review of Negro life in Miami, Fla. There will be pictures and short articles about Miami.

Also in the March issue will be the annual review of books and pamphlets by Negro authors by Arthur B. Spingarn.

The April issue will have several outstanding articles, and in May will appear a pictorial review of Negro life in New Orleans, La.

PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs in this issue not otherwise labeled were furnished to THE CRISIS by the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

APPRECIATION

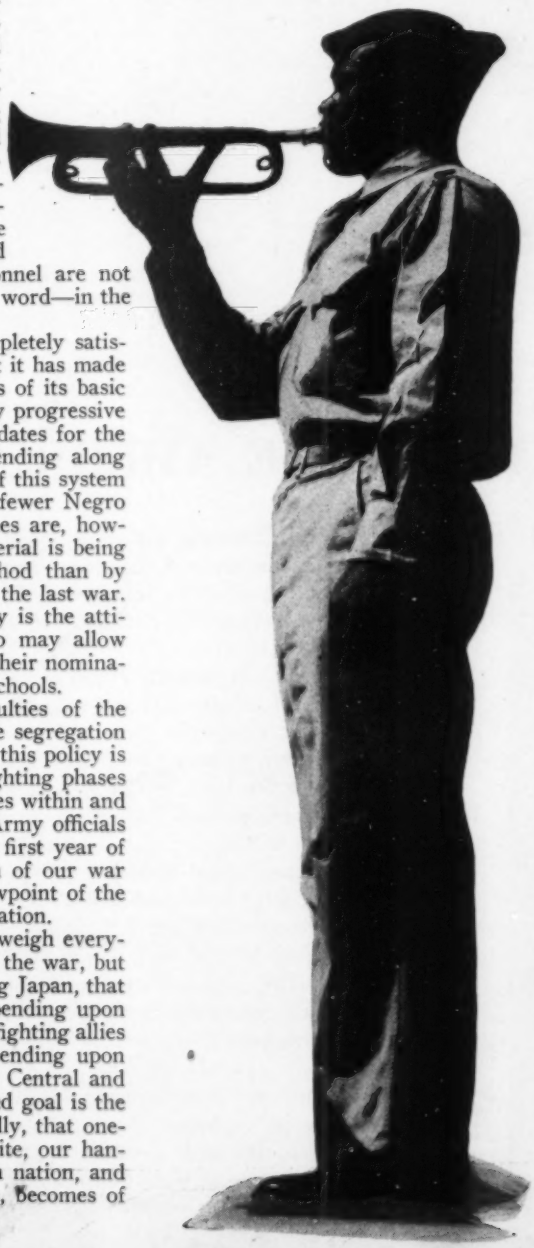
THE CRISIS wishes to express its appreciation to the Bureau of Public Relations of the War department in Washington, D. C., and especially to Major D. P. Page in that Bureau, and to Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, for their assistance, close cooperation, and courtesies in assembling pictures and information for this special Army number of The Crisis.

Editorial

The Negro in the United States Army

A SEVEN-POINT statement of policy covering the service of Negroes in the Army was issued by the War department, through the White House, on October 9, 1940. The statement aroused heated discussion, and its basic point, the seventh, maintaining segregation of personnel on the basis of color, was and still is resented by an important section of the Negro population. But the record shows that the Army has carried through on every item of the stated policy.

Negroes have been used in proportion to their ratio in the population; they have been established in each major branch of the service; our reserve officers eligible for active service have been called up; some Negroes have attended and been graduated from officer candidate schools; the air corps was finally opened up to our youth; employment has been made available at army posts and arsenals; and colored and white enlisted personnel are not "intermingled"—to use the Army word—in the same regimental organizations.



The Army has not done a completely satisfactory job on all these points, but it has made a good beginning within the limits of its basic separation policy. One significantly progressive step has been taken: Negro candidates for the officers' training schools are attending along with whites. The only criticism of this system to date has been that it results in fewer Negro officers being trained. The chances are, however, that much better officer material is being selected and trained by this method than by the Jim Crow school plan used in the last war. The item to be checked constantly is the attitude of commanding officers who may allow their racial prejudice to influence their nomination of Negro candidates for the schools.

We believe most of the difficulties of the Negro in the Army stem from the segregation policy. We believe, likewise, that this policy is weakening our war effort in its fighting phases as well as in its psychological phases within and without the Army. We believe Army officials would do well, at the end of this first year of training and in the second month of our war activity, to consider, from the viewpoint of the Negro citizen, this policy of segregation.

We know the Army now must weigh everything in relation to the winning of the war, but if we remember that we are fighting Japan, that both America and Britain are depending upon "colored" nations and nationals as fighting allies in the Far East, that we are depending upon more or less "colored" nations in Central and South America, that our announced goal is the destruction of Hitlerism, and, finally, that one-tenth of our population is not white, our handling of racial matters in our own nation, and particularly in our armed services, becomes of the greatest importance.

The first implication of segregation is inferiority. No matter what smooth "practical" explanations are made, the implication remains. For there has never been, thus far, separation with equality. We believe this inescapable feeling of inferiority, and the shame and resentment of Negro soldiers and civilians that their government should force it upon them as a national policy in a war against racial bigotry and barbarity are the underlying causes of all the headaches the War department has had over Negro soldiers in training this past year. We believe it to be the root of the extraordinary and unprecedented apathy of Negro civilians toward the war effort.

First of all, our draftees were not inducted for two or three months because Jim Crow "Negro" facilities at training camps were not ready. Arrived in camps, our boys found themselves frequently in isolated stations, far from the other soldiers. They found separate buses "for colored," separate candy and cigarette counters, separate movie theatres (or Jim Crow "roosts" for them in regular theatres.) They found that their behavior off post was supervised by white military police, and that even after some details of Negro military police were established, these latter were not armed and were restricted in their authority. Worst of all, our troops and our civilians discovered to their dismay that the United States Army, mightiest force in the land, had meekly surrendered control over its Negro troops to any white constable, sheriff, or mayor in Dixie who wanted to take over.

Our air cadets are being restricted to 10 or 12 every five weeks despite the reiterated, desperate cry for youths to take this training. Our radio technicians are being turned down—yet the Army is begging for radio technicians.

Our nurses and doctors are told they can minister only to Negroes.

It will take more than the pat Army remark that it is not a sociological laboratory to remedy this situation. The world is nearly a hundred years older since the procedures above were established. The 1942 Negro resents and rebels against 1842 regulations. These must be rooted out whether they reside in the Mein Kampf of a Hitler, or in a memorandum in the adjutant general's office of the American Army.

Raw selectees getting their first taste of the Army . . .

Men of the 349th field artillery regiment using a transit

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN

AS of December 1, 1941, the authorized strength of the Negro in the U. S. Army was 115,197. In contrast, the actual number of Negroes in the U. S. Army as of November 16, 1934, was 2,954. Of that number only 692 members of the 25th infantry, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, were admitted to be on active combat duty.

Today the picture is radically different. Whereas in 1934 Negroes were only in two regiments of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, with a few special detachments scattered here and there, today colored soldiers are in practically all branches of the Army, including the newest armored units.

Colored troops are stationed throughout the nine corps areas of the country. In the first corps area of New England, there are 5,506 soldiers, consisting principally of the 366th Infantry at Ft. Devens, Mass., and the 369th coast artillery, anti-aircraft, at Camp Edwards, Mass.

In the second corps area, consisting of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, there are 3,987 troops, of whom 3,325 make up the 372nd infantry. A total of 10,204 colored troops are stationed within the third corps area, with the 95th engineer battalion (1,218), and the engineers replacement training center (2,640) at Ft. Belvoir, Va.; the coast artillery replacement training center (1,394) at Ft. Eustis, Va.; and the quartermaster replacement training center (2,610) at Ft. Lee, Va., as the main units.

In the fourth corps area there are 43,900 colored troops, with the new 99th pursuit squadron at Tuskegee, Ala., 390 men strong. Other important units are: 45th engineers (general service), (1,259) and the 97th engineer battalion (1,218) at Camp Blanding, Fla.; 24th infantry (3,325) Ft. Benning, Ga.; 758th tank battalion (512), and the 367th infantry (3,325), Camp Claiborne, La.; 93rd

. . . Well drilled soldiers after a year in the camps

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

engineer battalion (1,218), 350th field artillery, 155mm howitzer (1,655), 351st field artillery, 155mm howitzer (1,655), 353rd field artillery, 155mm gun (1,423), at Camp Livingston, Ala.; 91st engineer battalion (1,218) at Camp Shelby, Miss.; 76th and 77th coast artillery, anti-aircraft (1,851 men each), 41st engineer regiment, general service (1,259), 96th engineer battalion (1,218), field artillery replacement training center (1,141) all at Ft. Bragg, N. C.; 99th and 100th coast artillery, anti-aircraft (2,484 each), 54th coast artillery, 155mm gun (1,811) all at Camp Davis, N. C.; infantry replacement training center (1,141) at Camp Croft, S. C.

In the fifth corps area there are only 484 colored soldiers, the largest contingent being 440 at Ft. Knox, Ky.

The total for the sixth corps area is 4,269, with the largest units being the 184th field artillery, 155mm howitzer (1,655), and the 94th engineer battalion (1,218) at Ft. Custer, Mich. (The 184th is the old 8th Illinois infantry—Ed.)

The seventh corps area holds 8,779 Negro soldiers. At Ft. Riley, Kans., are the 9th and 10th cavalry (1,479 men each); at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., are the engineers replacement training center (2,405) and the 92d engineer battalion (1,218).

In the wide open spaces of the eighth corps area there are 14,458 colored troops. At Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., the 25th and 368th infantry regiments (3,325 men each); at Ft. Sill, Okla., the 349th field artillery, 155mm gun (1,423); at Camp Bowie, Tex., the 98th engineer battalion (1,218); at Camp Wolters, Tex., the infantry replacement training center (1,563).

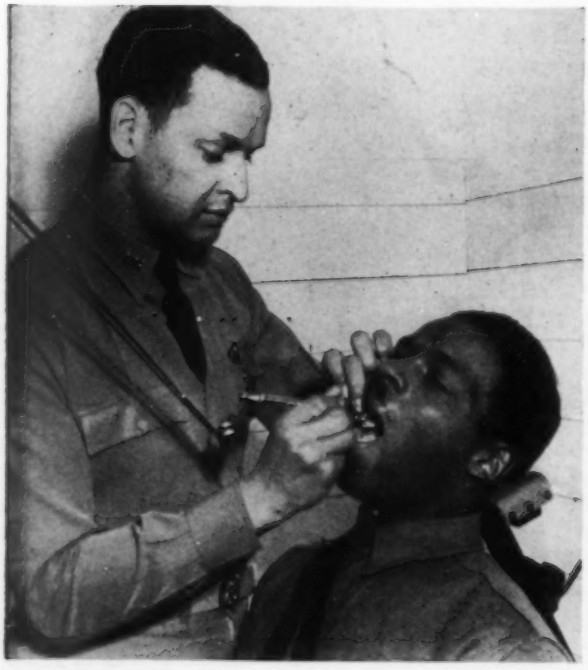
The far western ninth corps area has 2,567 colored men. This area comprises the states of California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington,

(Continued on page 67)

Pvt. Hunter L. Pullman, Mobile, Ala., with his marksmanship trophy at Ft. Warren, Wyo.

HEALTH. *When Uncle Sam takes his sons into the Army he sees to it that every detail of their health is cared for by experts. Upper left shows a hospital scene at Camp Livingston, Ala. The doctor is a captain and the nurse a second lieutenant. Right, a drill in gas masks at Ft. Knox, Ky. Below, a dentist at Camp Custer, Mich. Right, pharmacists making up prescriptions for soldiers*

All photographs in these pages not otherwise marked are from the U. S. Army Signal Corps



Air Corps

There was a time, as late as Christmas, 1940, when the War Department was refusing all applications of Negro youths who wanted to enlist in the U. S. Army air corps and fly and fight for their country.

Prior to October, 1940, the War Department was writing all colored applicants that they could not be accepted. During the hectic pre-election campaign, Negro voters became so insistent in their protests that the department softened its letters to say that "at the present time" there were no vacancies. Later its recruiting offices were instructed to accept and hold on file applications from Negroes, as there "might be a change."

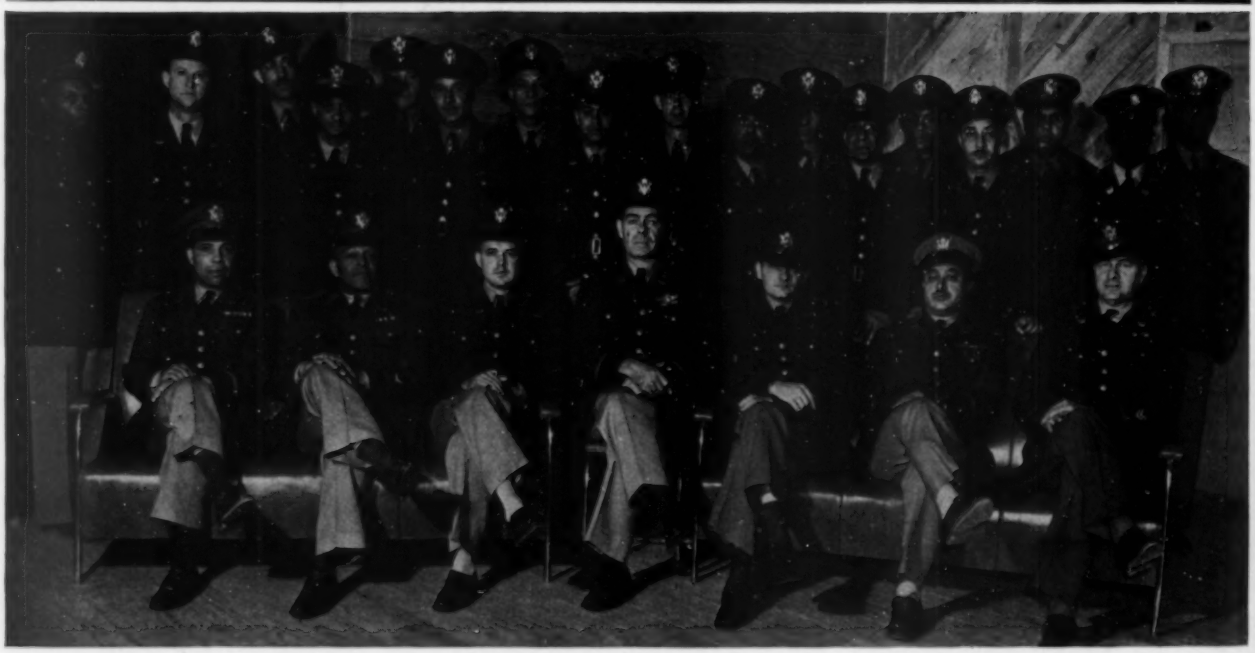
In March, 1941, the change was announced. An official statement said Negroes would be recruited first for ground work as mechanics. Afterwards would come the formation of the 99th pursuit squadron, to be based at a new flying field at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The mechanics—more than 250—were trained at Chanute field, Rantoul, Ill. In August they were moved to Tuskegee, and the first class of Negro air cadets began training there. In January the ground crew strength at Tuskegee was 390 men, with perhaps 200 more men assigned there for general military duty.

The rate of training for Negro air cadets is limited: 10 to 12 being started each five weeks. The course lasts 30 weeks, so that the first cadet has not yet finished and been commissioned as a lieutenant in the air corps. Chief complaint of Negroes is that a segregated flying field limits their young men and that in the giant program of training 100,000 pilots, their youth ought to be admitted to all air training bases.

Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, who advises on all matters affecting the Negro soldier, is shown here with Lt. Col. David L. Neuman (left) on a tour of Ft. Belvoir, Va., December 9, 1941

Capt. Benjamin Oliver Davis, Jr., of Washington, D. C., the only Negro graduate of West Point now in service, and Lt. Carl Luetcke, Jr., of San Antonio, Texas, commandant of Aviation Cadets, photographed at the training field of the 99th pursuit squadron at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Capt. Davis, who graduated from West Point in 1936, is the son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, Sr.



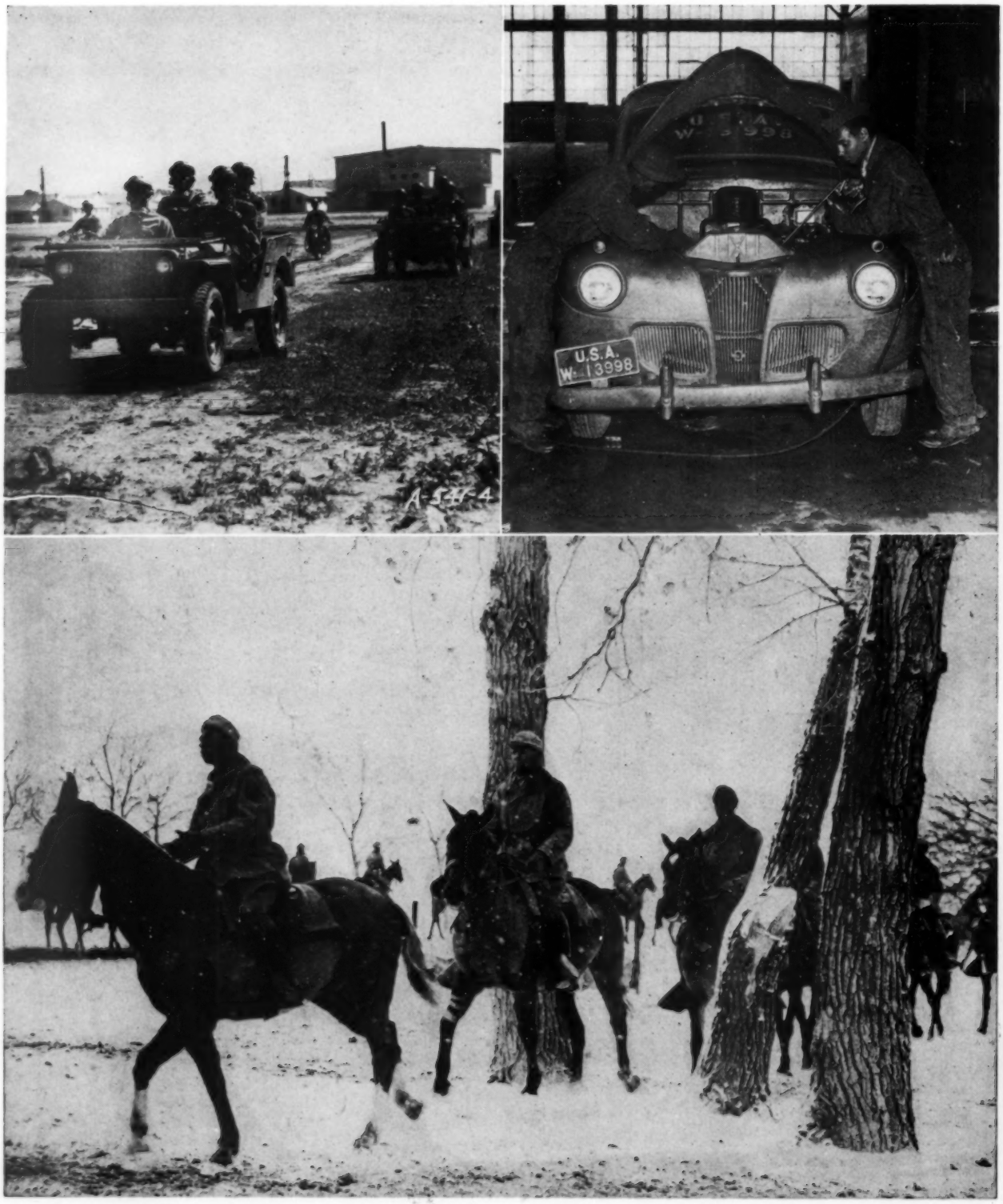
AIR CORPS. *Air Cadet Lemuel R. Custis, 26, of Hartford, Conn., gazes up at photos of his girl friends. Below, some of the personnel at the Tuskegee field:*

Front row seated, L. to R.: Capt. Roy F. Morse, New York, New York; Capt. Percy L. Jones, Junction City, Kansas; Capt. John T. Hazard, Nanachehaw, Mississippi; Major James A. Ellison; Lt. John W. Graham, Reform, Alabama; Capt. Alonzo S. Ward, New York, New York; Capt. Harry W. Hect, Tuskegee, Alabama

2nd Row: L. to R.; Lt. Fred Minnis, Washington, D. C.; Lt. William G. Williams, Tuskegee, Alabama; Lt. George W. Webb, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Lt. Alfred E. Thomas, Detroit, Michigan; Lt. Elmer D. Jones, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Maurice E. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Norman N. Rayner, Boston, Mass.; Lt. James E. Foote, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Frederick H. Moore, Jr., Tuskegee, Alabama

3rd Row: L. to R.; Capt. Harold E. Thornell, Tuskegee, Alabama; Lt. James L. Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Lt. James P. Ramsey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Lt. Edward C. Ambler, Richmond, Virginia; Lt. Nelson S. Brooks, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Lt. William R. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Lt. James L. Hall, Fairport Harbor, Ohio; Lt. Dudley W. Stevenson, Ettrick, Virginia

AIR CORPS. *Upper left, inspection of military police by Provost Marshal Lt. George W. Webb, Gettysburg, Pa., with special attention to Elmer Watkins, Denver, Colo. Right, three basic training ships in flight over the Alabama countryside. Lower photo shows Air Cadet Lee Rayford, 23, in the cockpit of an Advanced Trainer. Rayford was born in West Chester, Pa., but hails from Washington, D. C.*

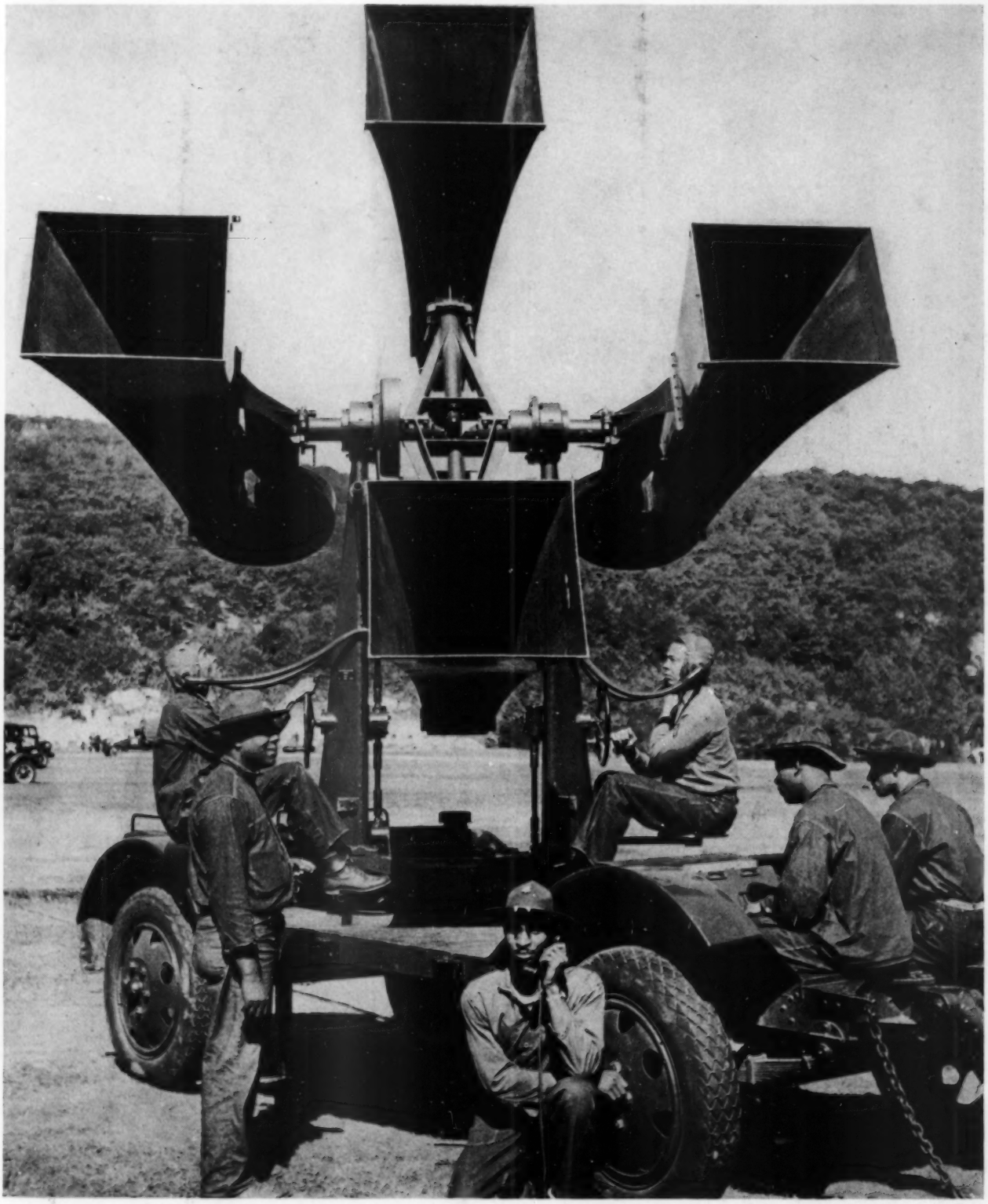


CAVALRY, NEW AND OLD. *Upper left shows soldiers at Ft. Riley, Kans., in the new Peep cars. Right, Ft. Holabird, Md., men getting a car ready for action. Below, famed 9th cavalrymen at Ft. Riley on a scouting mission in a snowstorm*

COAST ARTILLERY. *This striking photograph was made at night on the firing range at Myrtle Beach, S. C., when men of the 76th Coast Artillery, anti-aircraft, were at target practice*

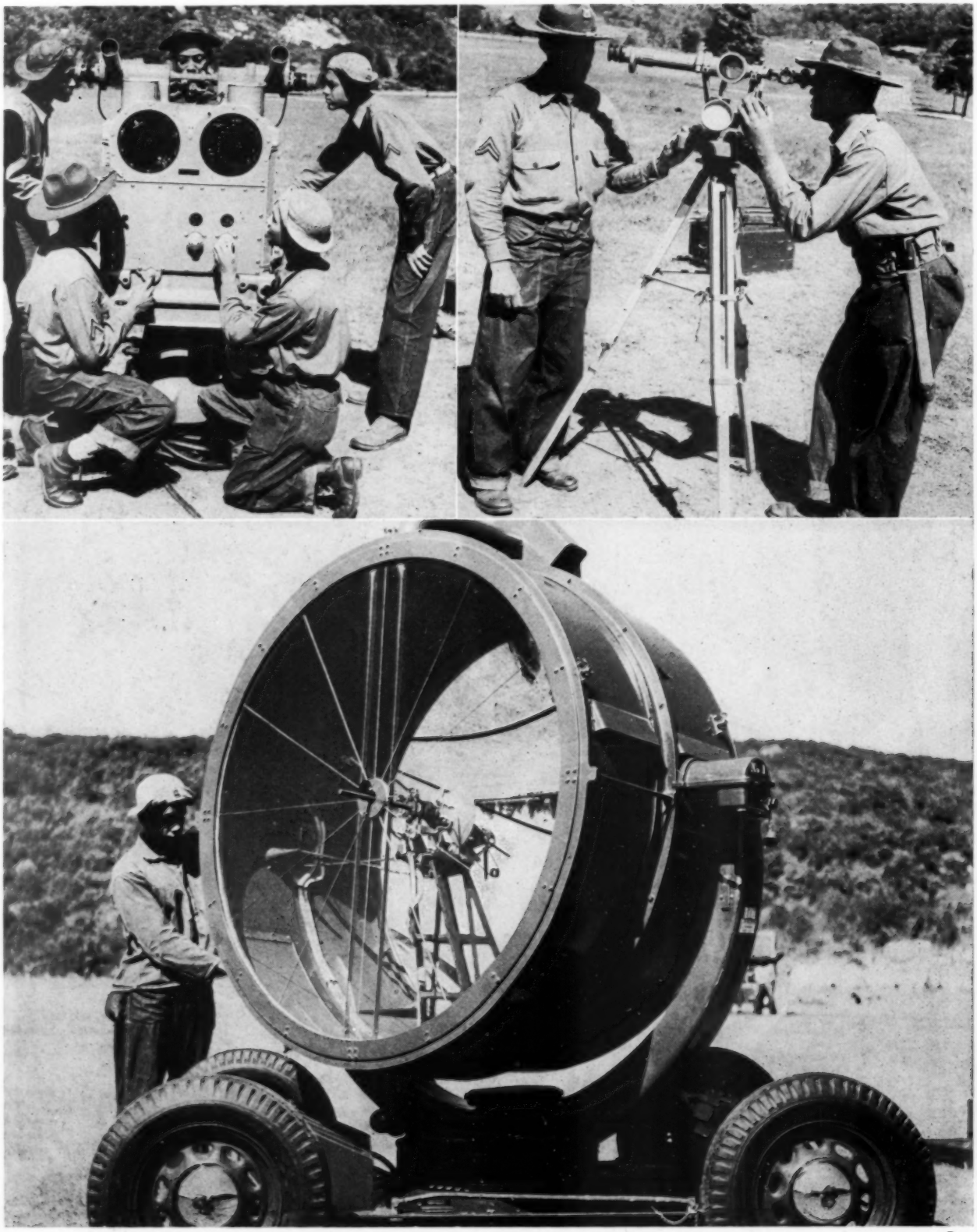
Rowe

COAST ARTILLERY. *Upper left, Lt. Col. R. Duncan Brown conferring with Col. Chauncey Hooper (right), commander of Harlem's own 369th Regiment. Upper right, Captains Marshall, Humes, and Morse of the 369th. Below, setting up a three-inch anti-aircraft gun*



Rowe

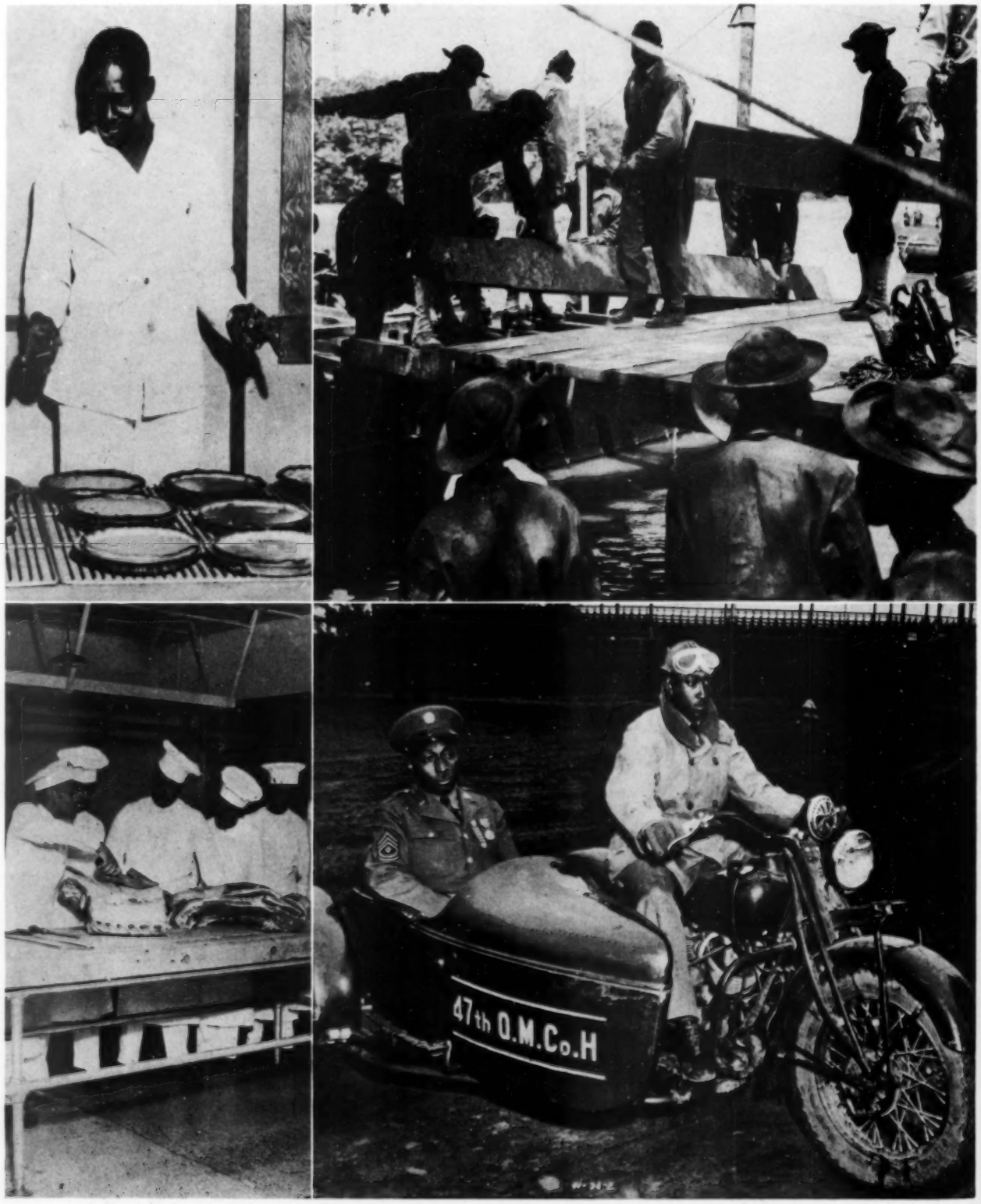
COAST ARTILLERY. *This detector is part of the equipment of the 369th (New York) Coast Artillery anti-aircraft regiment. The New York regiment trained first at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., and then at Camp Edwards, Mass.*



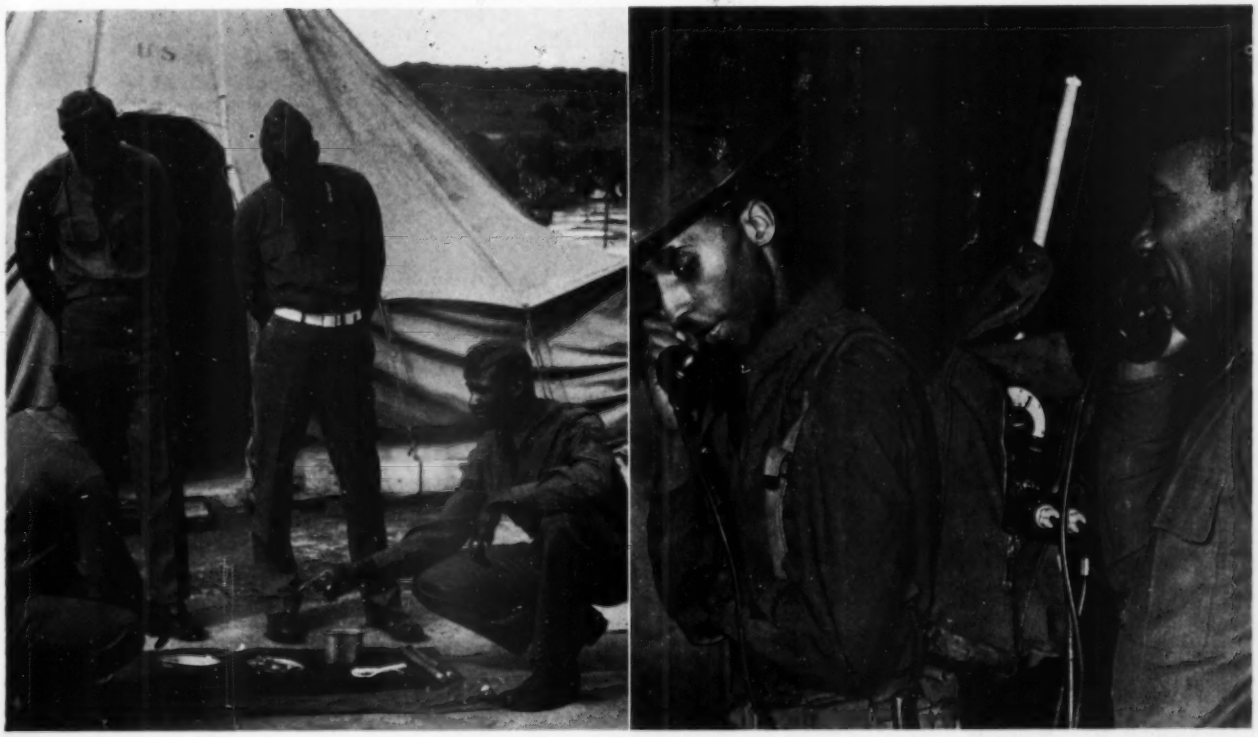
Rowe

COAST ARTILLERY. *Top, men of the 369th are shown using a range finder and telescope. Below, one of the huge searchlights*

MORALE. *An important task in the Army is keeping the men in good spirits. Upper left, two pretty Chicago high school girls, Mabel Cruther, Du Sable; and Jean Loring, Hyde Park, leading the 184th field artillery band at Camp Custer, Michigan. Right, Sgt. Clarence Jones at the Hammond organ in the Ninth Quartermaster training regiment chapel at Camp Lee, Va. Sgt. Jones was graduated in organ from Howard university last June. Lower left, non-commissioned officers' club room of the 24th infantry, Ft. Benning, Ga. Right, a friendly card game at Fort Ord, California*

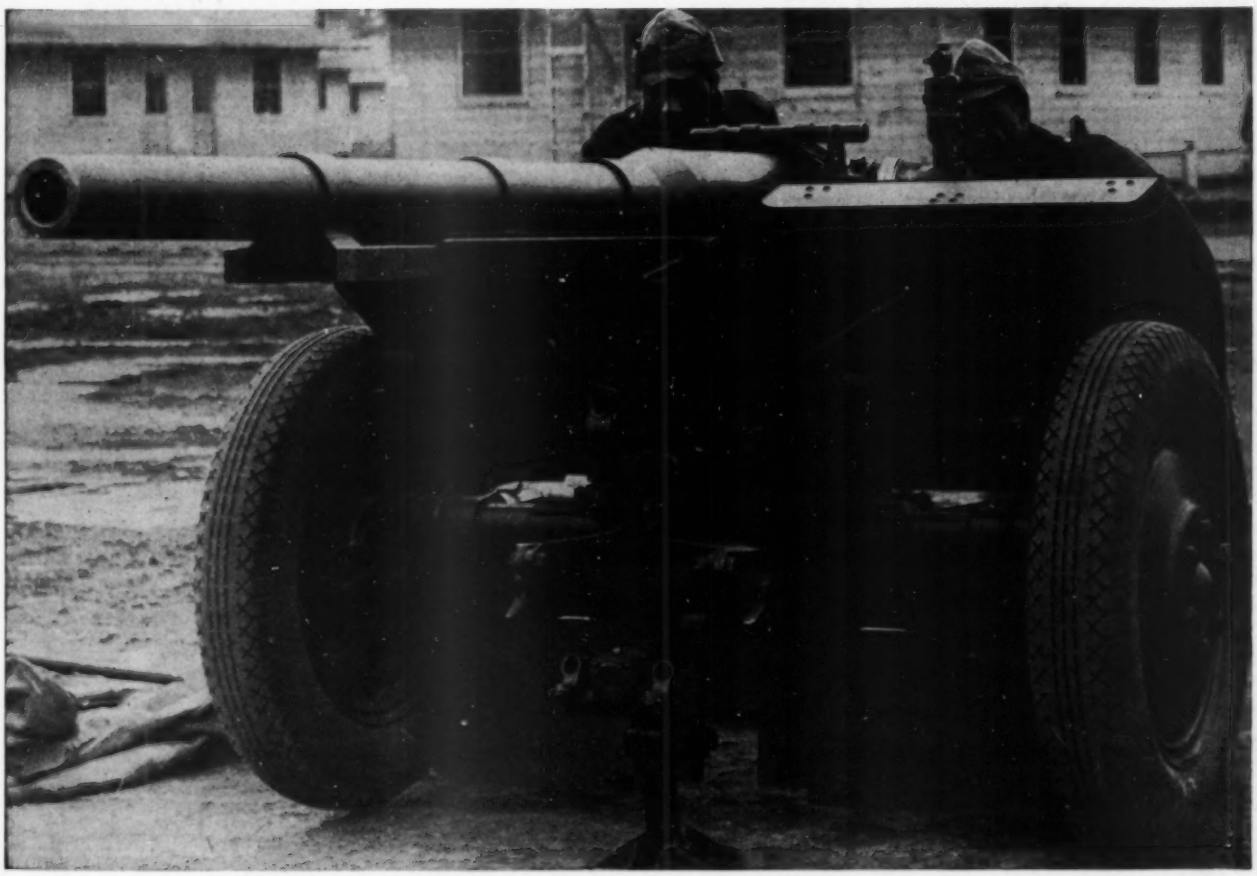


ENGINEERS. *Upper right shows engineers building a pontoon bridge. Upper left, a cook looks over his pumpkin pies at Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Lower left, cooks' and bakers' school at Ft. Slocum, N. Y. Right, the sergeant gets a ride*



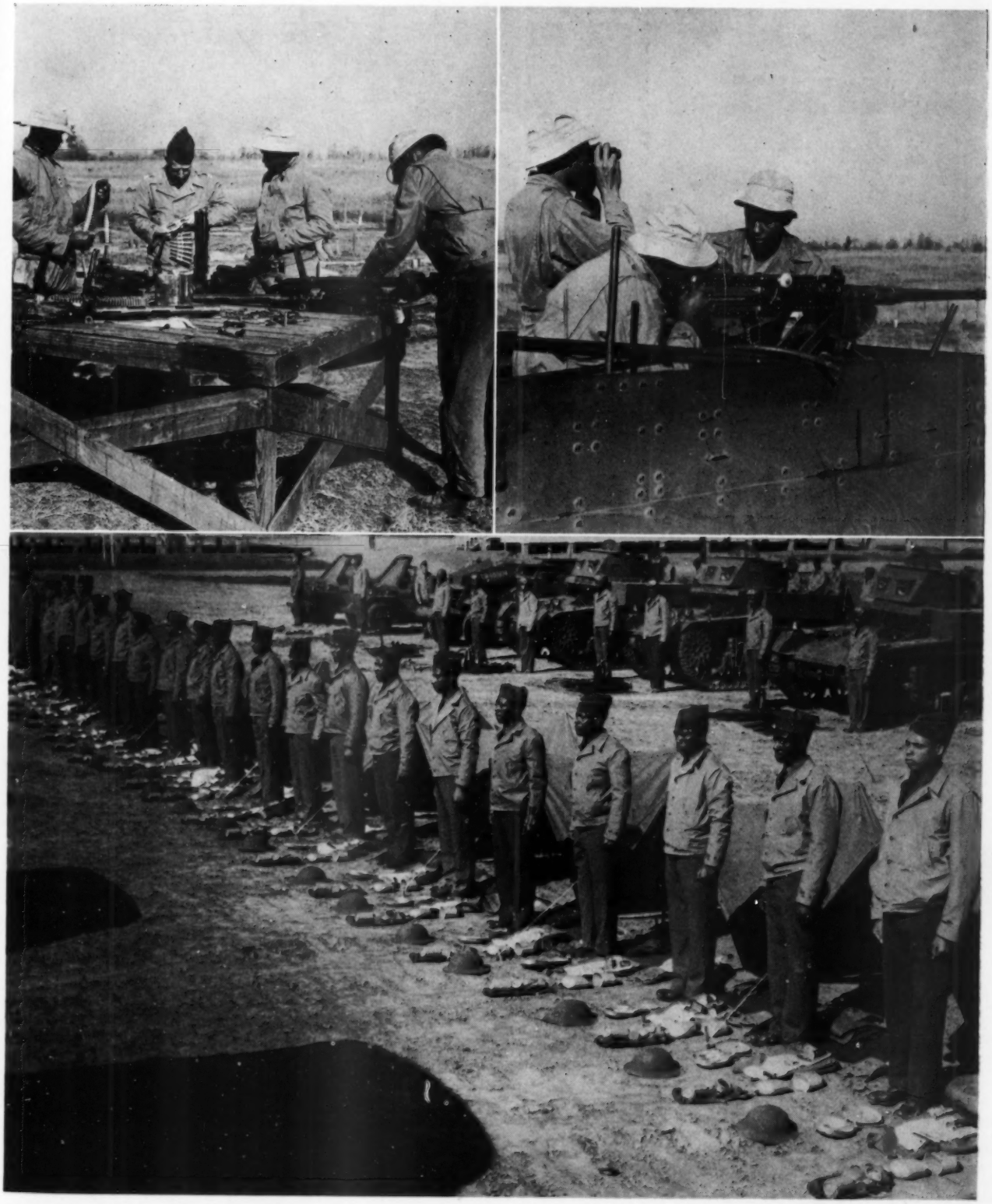
GENERAL SERVICE. *Upper left, instructions in assembling full field equipment, Ft. Ord, Calif. Right, Walkie-talkie communication, Ft. Hayes, Ohio. Below, left, a clerks' class in typing. Right, operation of telephone switchboard*

FIELD ARTILLERY. *Men of the 349th field artillery regiment at Ft. Sill, Okla., sit on one of their big guns. Below, loading a 75mm gun at Ft. Sill*



FIELD ARTILLERY. *Upper left, Willis Ward, great Michigan athlete, looking into breech of gun at Camp Custer. Right, 353d field artillery at Camp Livingston, La. Below, 184th field artillerymen behind a 75mm gun at Camp Custer*

TANK BATTALION. *These men of the 758th tank battalion at Camp Claiborne are using the new Garand rifle on the camp range. Below, left, practice with the deadly Thompson sub-machine gun. Right, getting ready for inspection of vehicles*



TANK BATTALION. *Loading machine gun belts is an important part of preparation for fighting. Upper right, using a machine gun mounted on an armored half-track. Below, inspection line-up at 758th tank battalion, Camp Claiborne, La.*

On Guard in New York City

Acme

PROTECTION. *Vital points in the nation's greatest city are being guarded by the 372nd infantry. A section of the midtown skyline of New York is shown at the left, and an advanced machine gun class of the 372nd, when it was stationed at Ft. Dix, N. J., is shown at the right*

Negro in Army

(Continued from page 49)

and there are no large units of Negro troops at any camp.

In addition to the units cited above there are numerous quartermaster detachments all over the country. Also ordnance units, chemical decontamination companies, aviation squadrons (for work around air fields), a sanitary company, and a construction signal company.

Following the pattern of the Army, all these Negro soldiers have white commanding officers except the following regiments: the 369th (New York) coast artillery, anti-aircraft, of which Colonel Chauncey Hooper is the commander; the 184th (Chicago) field artillery, of which Colonel Anderson F. Pitts is the commander; and the 372nd infantry (Ohio, New Jersey and Massachusetts) of which Lt. Col. Edward B. Gourdin is the commander.

All these regiments are former national guard units and have Negro officers from top to bottom. The 366th infantry has more than 130 Negro officers and thus is, perhaps, the only Negro regiment in the entire Army with both white and Negro officers functioning together. Colonel West A. Hamilton is attached to the 366th.

All the other regiments of Negro soldiers have Negro non-commissioned officers (corporals and sergeants) but white commissioned officers (second lieutenant on up to colonel).

In addition to the regiments named above, there is in process of organization the 795th Tank Destroyer Battalion at Camp Custer, Mich. It will be an all-colored unit, commanded by a Negro officer. Secretary Stimson doubtless was referring to this unit when he announced January 22 that there were four outfits in the Army completely officered by Negroes.

The January 22 announcement of the Secretary of War also confirmed officially the formation of a Negro triangular division to be quartered at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz. This organization is expected to be completed in May and will be made up of various Negro regiments and battalions already in service. It will include a minimum of 15,000 men.

The locations of various Negro units cited above were taken from an official memorandum of the War department as of December 1, 1941. Since that time, many of these units have been moved to new war time duties.

The War department will not affirm or deny that the 24th Infantry, whose home station is Ft. Benning, Ga., is in the Philippines, fighting under General MacArthur. It is generally known that the 372d Infantry is on guard duty in New York City. The 76th and 77th Coast Artillery, antiaircraft, are guarding Philadelphia, the valuable oil refinery and storage territory around Marcus Hook, Pa., and the industrial and shipbuilding area of Chester, Pa. and Wilmington, Del. The 366th is doing guard duty along the New England coast up through Connecticut and Massachusetts.

So the new World War finds the American Negro soldier trained in the use of the latest weapons of warfare and already—before the war is two months old—active on the Far Eastern front against the Japanese, as well as doing trusted guard duty over some of the richest and most vital industrial areas in our country.

BRIGADIER GENERAL B. O. DAVIS, U. S. A.
General Davis is attached to the Inspector General's Staff in Washington

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Highlights of the Month

Annual Meeting. Outstanding and bright note in the year 1941 was the increasing militancy and unity of American Negroes in their demands for full equality in the life of the nation, Secretary Walter White told the annual meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. Monday, January 5.

"While the United States became the chief producer of instruments of war for democratic nations fighting against totalitarianism, and later a belligerent, American Negroes became more than ever united in their demands for fair and equal treatment in the war and other efforts," Mr. White said.

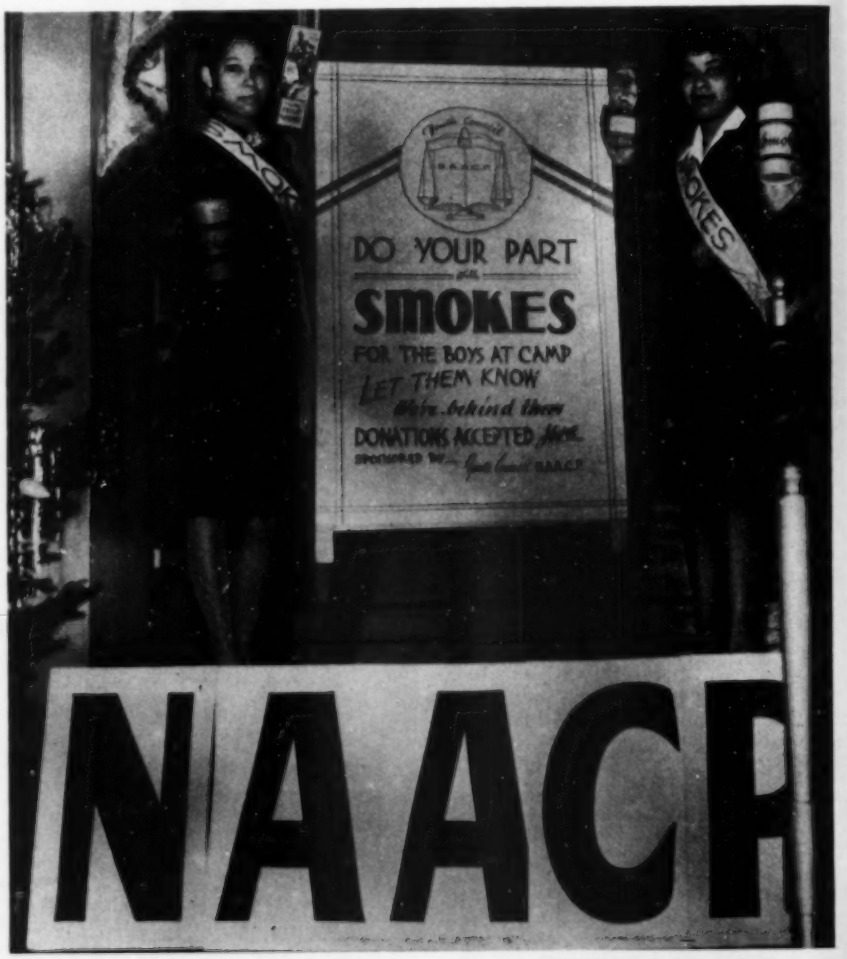
Reports were given by all departments of the N.A.A.C.P., including legal, youth, branch, finances, and THE CRISIS. The financial report for the year ending December 31 showed receipts of $78,244.53, and expenditures of $75,982.63.

Details on the Association's work in 1941 will be contained in the printed annual report, which is expected to be available about March 1.

New Directors. Among the 18 members elected to the national board of directors for terms ending December 31, 1944, were three new members: Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Dr. John B. Hall, Boston, Mass.; and Bishop W. J. Walls, of the A.M.E. Zion Church, Chicago, Ill.

Red Cross and Blood. The American Red Cross has been refusing to accept the blood of Negro donors for its blood banks on the ground that it was acting at the request of the Army and Navy, but the United States Navy on January 16 threw a bombshell into the situation by stating flatly, through Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, its Surgeon General, "So far as the Navy is concerned, I wish to tell you that it has never requested the American Red Cross to refuse to take blood from Negro donors." Rear Admiral McIntire stated further that the Navy medical center in Washington had been accepting blood from Negro donors, the last such donation having been taken December 31, 1941.

The N.A.A.C.P. immediately transmitted this denial to the national headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., asking for an explanation, in view of the assertions of the Red Cross that it was acting at the instruction of the Army and Navy. At the time of going to press, no reply had been received, but there was a rumor that the Red Cross was about to change its policy, although officials did not disclose what the new policy would be.

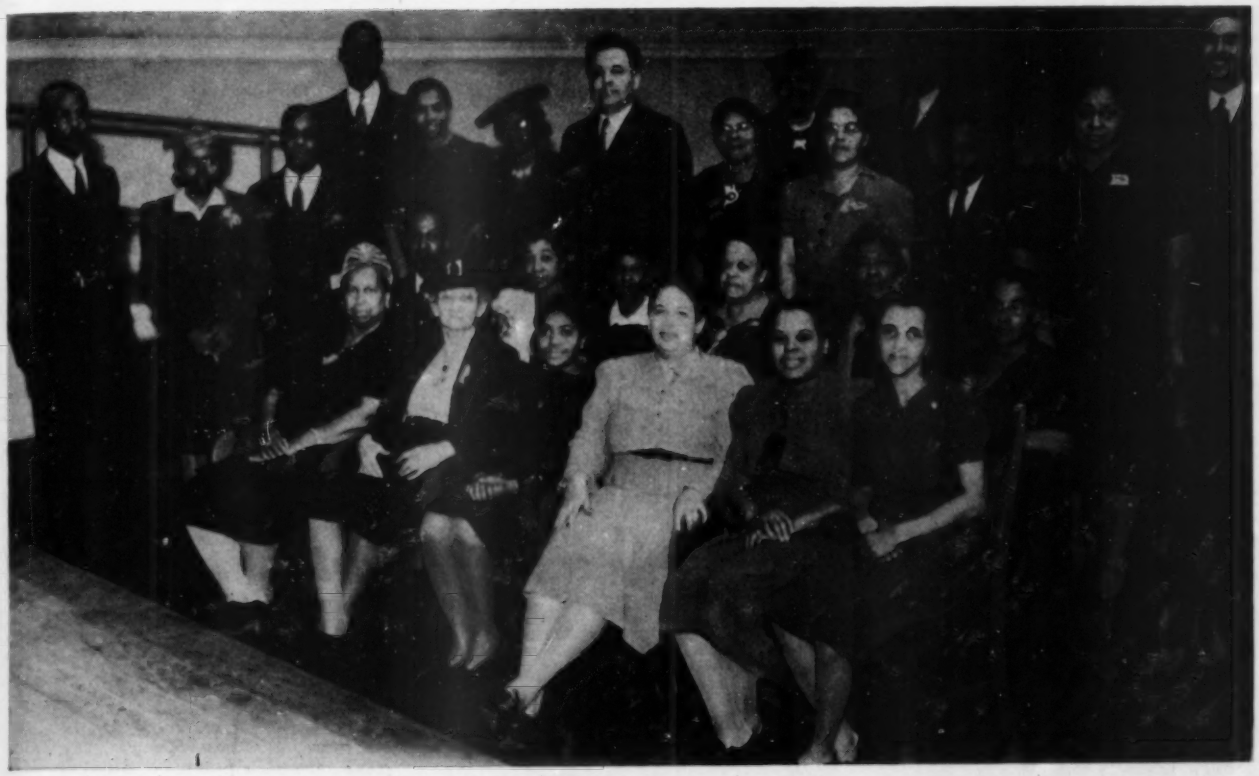


The youth council of the District of Columbia Branch raised $600 for smokes for soldiers—and why not?

Poll Tax Loans. C. P. Baldwin, administrator of the Farm Security Administration, stated flatly to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., in an interview January 15, that the FSA is loaning money to white tenant farmers in the South to enable them to pay their poll taxes and vote, but it is not—and will not—loan money to Negro tenant farmers to enable them to pay poll taxes and vote. The N.A.A.C.P. legal

Universal Press

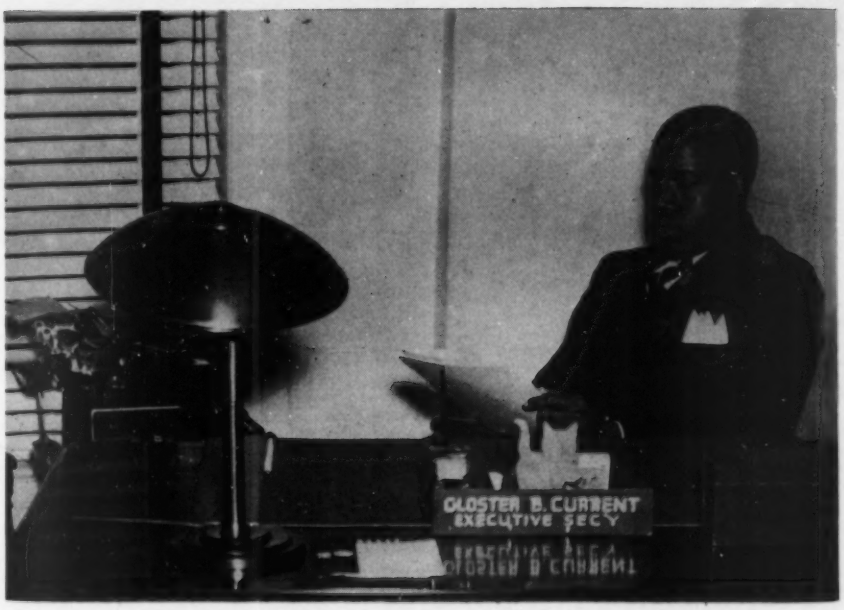
JAMES E. SCOTT, new president of the District of Columbia branch



Above, PANCAS of the Chester, Pa., branch of the NAACP, who secured their quota or more in the recent membership drive.

staff is studying the best method of checking this flagrantly discriminatory use of public funds.

Membership Campaign. Field secretaries of the N.A.A.C.P., Messrs. Morrow, Jones, and Tyus, Miss Baker and Mrs. Lampkin, launched during January an intensive membership campaign, which will cover all important points in the country, east of Denver, Colorado, before July 1. Mrs. Lampkin will cover large eastern and middle-western cities, beginning her work in Chattanooga, Tenn. Miss Baker will cover the South Atlantic states as far as Miami and up through Georgia and Alabama. Mr. Tyus will cover portions of New England and the Southwest, including Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. Jones is working in North Carolina. Mr. Morrow will cover the Middlewest as far as Kansas. Goal of the campaign for the entire year is 250,000 members.



Gloster Current, executive secretary of the Detroit, Mich., branch

Branch News

Arkansas: Charles Chandler, Muskogee, Okla., attorney, was the speaker for the Ft. Smith branch, January 1.

Officers of the Warren branch for 1942 are: president, Dr. J. A. White; vice-presidents, James O. Womble, and G. F. Momon; secretary, F. C. Culbreth; assistant secretary, Mrs. Virgil O. Wayman; treasurer, W. T. Wilson; chairman of the executive committee, Dr. H. H. Rhinehart. The branch has grown from 61 chartered members to more than 250 members.

California: The Pasadena branch installed its new officers January 4 at the First African Methodist church with an address by Reverend Jonathan Dames. The officers: Dr. Edna L. Griffin, president; B. M. Durham and John Way, vice-presidents; Bernice Burch, secretary; and John R. Wright, treasurer.

The Sacramento branch adopted a resolution pledging all support for the war effort.

Connecticut: The Bridgeport branch, of which John W. Lancaster, Jr., is president, has written a letter to the Remington Arms Company, which resulted in the employment

The Kansas City, Mo., branch gave recently the first in a series of public discussions, with Mrs. Georgine Morris, president of the Iowa state conference of branches, as guest speaker. Sitting, left to right: Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. Leona Pouncey, Miss Elsie Mountain, Mrs. Rosetta Gibson, Mrs. Sallie Dibble, Mrs. Nannette Bruce, Mrs. Lizzie B. Pryor, Mrs. Marie Woods, Miss Ozell Bryant. Standing, Mrs. Edmonia Brown, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Goldie Elliott

The Charlotte, N. C., youth council was visited recently by Madison S. Jones, Jr., of New York, national youth director for the NAACP. First row, left to right: Kelly M. Alexander, senior branch president, Ruth Houser, Grace McCauley, Mr. Jones, Christine Murray, Janie Barber, Andrew Gray. Second row: William Brown, Joe Maxwell, John Potts, Roberta Green. Third row: Alphonza Goodwin, youth council president, William Ezell, Jack Mills

of the first colored girl in that factory. Previously the branch had succeeded in having Negro men employed.

District of Columbia: James E. Scott, president of the District of Columbia branch, was a speaker on the weekly N.A.A.C.P. radio program over Station WINX, January 11.

Illinois: All officers of the Decatur branch were re-elected for 1942. The officers are: President, L. J. Winston; first vice-president, Joel Motley; second vice-president, P. L. Farris; secretary, Mrs. Marie Baker; assistant secretary, Mrs. Alice Caldwell; treasurer, M. L. McClerkin.

Iowa: President Ike Smalls, of the Des Moines, branch, has sent written pledges of cooperation in the war effort to Governor George A. Wilson, of Iowa, and Mayor Mark Conkling, of Des Moines.

Louisiana: The new officers of the West Carroll Parish branch are: president, E. D. Webb; vice-president, Jesse Howard; secretary, Frank Philip; assistant secretary, Mrs. E. Bentely; treasurer, Simeon Cleven; membership chairman, Mrs. F. Garrett; entertainment chairman, A. Divine; publicity chairman, Mrs. Beatrice Scott; Reverend L. S. Brigg, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist church, teacher for THE CRISIS class held every Thursday night.

Massachusetts: Walter White spoke for the Community forum of Pittsfield January 4 on the subject, "Democracy and the Color Line."

New York: Interested citizens of Troy held a meeting January 8 preliminary to the organization of a branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

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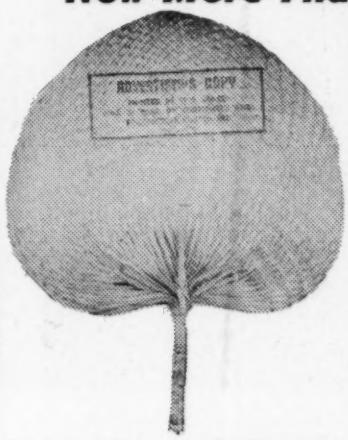
ON TO CALIFORNIA! A great NAACP annual conference will be held July 14-19, inclusive, in Los Angeles. Plan now to be on the special train leaving a Midwestern city about July 10. See your local branch or write the National Office, 69 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.

Now More Than Ever—It pays to



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Responding to frequent inquiries. THE CRISIS carries herewith the names and addresses with telephone numbers of some of the 1300 colored attorneys in the United States, purely as a service to those seeking such information. THE CRISIS does not maintain a legal bureau, as many readers seem to think, and the N.A.A.C.P. concerns itself only with cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizenship rights. Lawyers whose names do not appear below are requested to write to THE CRISIS.

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Scipio A. Jones,
201 Century Building, Little Rock, Ark.
Telephone: 4-0907

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Telephone: Adams 5544

Thomas L. Griffith, Jr.
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Telephone: Century 2-9078

Walter Lear Gordon, Jr.,
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Telephone: Oakland 1755

C. Francis Stradford,
12 West Garfield Blvd. Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Drexel 171

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Telephone: Lincoln 7896

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Charles W. Anderson, Jr. & Prentice Thomas
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Raymond Pace Alexander
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Theron B. Hamilton
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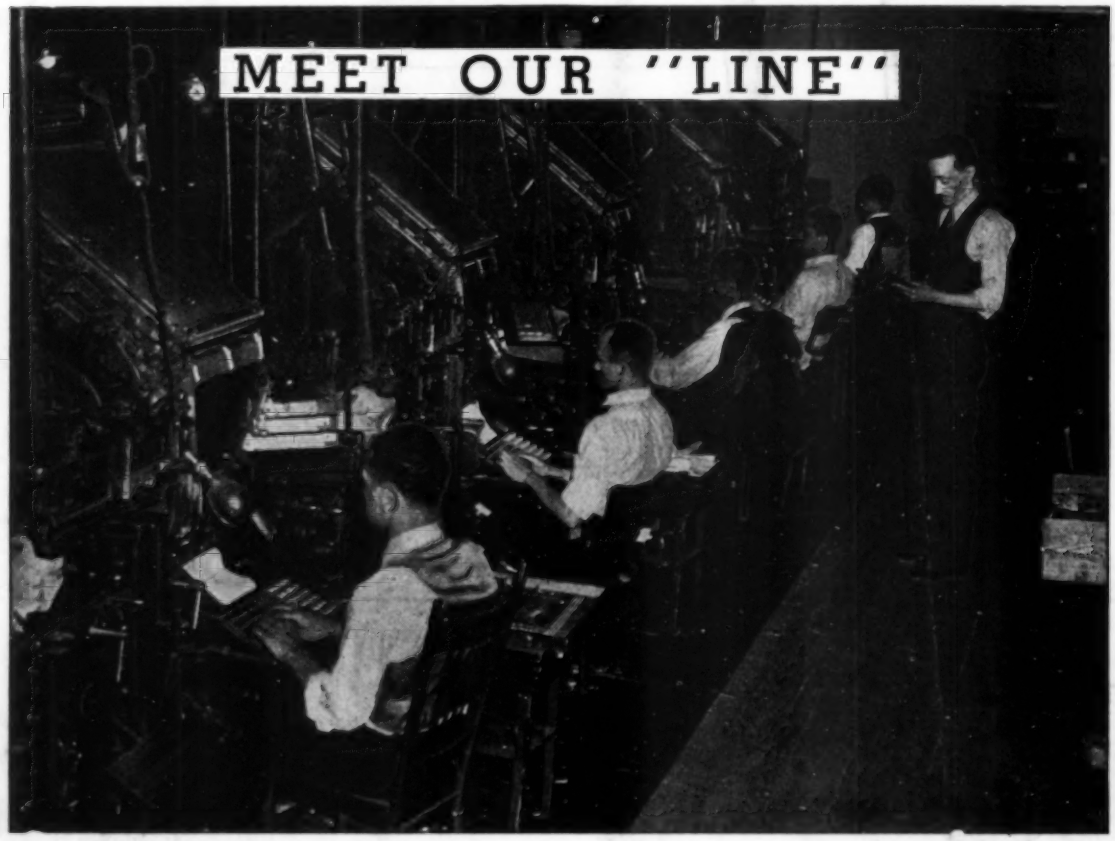

Average—ONE NEWSPAPER A DAY

IT is a heavy load getting out four complete newspapers in a four-day work week and the heaviest part falls on the "Line". The "Line" is the battery of Merganthaler Linotypes operated by 10 skilled Negro operators who represent the cream of the crop of linotype operators turned out by Hampton, Tuskegee, Prairie View and other Negro trade schools.

These men do a tremendous job and do it with skill and speed not surpassed in any other newspaper plant regardless of color.

In the four-day work week (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) a 24-page, a 14-page, a 16-page and 28-page paper are set complete in every detail.

Defender mechanics have to be good because it is a tradition at The Defender that only the best will do.

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY